STREET OF STREET BEING AND STREET, THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY WAS STREET

to join with us in colebrating the centumnia of the mation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the comminging of the citizens of foreign countries and our own and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

REFORTS OF COMMISSIONERS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which finvite your attention. The Board of Agriculture have accomplished much in desseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued eaccouragement of the government.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which

is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, above a gratifying progress in educational matters.

In nearly every annual Message that I have had the bonor of transmitting to Congress I have called attention of diairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exisit in a free, enlightened and Christian country without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain his unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime and at the same time to fix the status of the innecent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives. But, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land.

Myloration of Chinese works.

While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another, though perhaps no less an eviltine importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shorces to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

THE INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORIES.

Observations while visiting the territories of Wyomling, Utah and Colorado during the past autumn, convinced me that existing laws, regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, &c., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective and should be carefully amended at an early day. A territory, where cultivation of the soil can only be followed by trrigation, and where it is not practicable the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water to quench its thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries as the lands very acre of which is an independant estate by itself tands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. The timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mine. Hence, every man becomes either a tree-passer himself or Knowingly a patron of trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees, be organized, to wisk all of the mining States and Territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress, tath next seasion, such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the government and the people of these Territories who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the territory described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will seful occupations.
THE INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORIES

their position.

As this will be the last annual Message which I shall

of their position.

As this will be the last annual Message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which about be legislated upon and settled at this session.

REMATFULATION.

First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good commen school education to every child within their limits.

**Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of liliteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

**Third—Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within its proper sphere; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

**Fourth—Drive out licensed immerality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illigituate purposes.

**To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem

**To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem

poses.

To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though, now as we are about to begin the second contury of our national existence, would do a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth—Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Bellionet that these views will seemed these these contents are the second to the second these contents are the second to the second these contents are the second to the second to the second the second to the second

of the world.

Believing that these views will command themselves
to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic
citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Margin Dec. 7, 1875.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COM-MISSIONERS—REDUCTION OF THE DISTRICT DEBT-ASSETS AND TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1875. The Commissioners who rule the District of Columbia have made a report of their stewardship for the year ending November 30, 1875.

The total revenues of the government of the District of Columbia for the year were \$3,041,479. The expenditures during the same period, not including certifiof indebtedness convertible into 3.65 bonds issued by the Board of Audit for payments under contracts made by the Board of Public Works, and modifi-cations theref, were \$2,862,462.

cations therof, were \$2,862.462.

The balance on hand December 1 was \$179,016, subject to check for the full amount, \$129,016. Appropriations subject to requisition (not yet drawn) amount to \$910,631 over the above balance. The bal-

for Fire Department, new engine, hose and repairs to engines, water mains inclinding main to new jail), building for colored scheois, Georgetown water-supply, Berret school building and invature, repairs to Asylum building for colored scheois, Georgetown water-supply, Berret school building and invature, repairs to Asylum building, &c., amounting to \$90,886.

The total old funded debt of the District of Columbia and the cities of Washington and Georgetown is \$8,441,113. Add to this the 3.65 bonds, \$12,055,300, and the certificates not yet converted issued by the Board of Audit, the total indehtedness is \$21,400,019. During the wear the Commissioners have reduced the debt by \$442,827, and have appropriated \$12,800 to the sunking fund, making the entire reduction \$455,627. The annual subcrest payable on the old funded debt is \$518,300; on the 3.65 bonds and the Board of Andit certificates, \$470,810—the total interest being \$689,170. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund give a detailed exhibit of the public debt as it is at this date, show the reduction during the past year and explain the circumstances under which \$130,000 of funding ioan bonds, issued under act of Assembly approved June 20, 1872, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, were lessed in their change, under act of Congress of March. 2875, in the total of the public of the securities in their hands, under act of Congress of March. 2875, in the total of the public of the securities in their hands, under act of Congress of March. 2875. the redemption of other bonds of the District, and a statement of the destruction by burning of the securities in their hands, under act of Congress of March, 1875. They show also that they have exchanged \$12,055,500 of the lifty year 8.65 bonds for certificates of indebtedness of the Board of Andit, as required by act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, and call attention to the matter of the inserest due on and bonds the Lat of February, 1876, and thereafter, as also for the establishment of a sinking fund, as provided in said act, for the payment of the principal of said bonds when they shall become due.

payment of the principal of said bonds when they shall become due.

The total amount of funded debt and temporary done of the late District government paid since July 1, 1874, of the late District government paid since Jeiy 1, 1874, is \$1,564,843, \$375,299 of which was derived from-Congressional appropriations and the remainder from Aaxes and other District revenues. The value of all the appraised real property in the District is \$115,427,692, of which \$21,975,698 is exempt from taxation.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

Judge Wan Brunt was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the fall of 1870. For some unexplained reason his assignment was subsequently made to the term of the Supreme Court by Governor Hoffman. A similar assignment was made by Governor Dix, so that Judge Van Brunt has never presided on the bench of the court to which he was elected, and for

bench of the court to which he was elected, and for which he is supposed to have nine years iorger, heginning with the list of annury, to serve.

Owing to the late revelations concerning Judge Van Brint's marital relations, and the divorce which it is sileged he urged his wife to obtain in order that the might be at liberty to marry another lady, his resignation of the position he holds was thought a most likely occurrence. A Heranbreporter, who undertook to find out yesterday what course Judge Van Brint had actually taken, discovered that he has so far made no communication to Governor Tilden of his purpose to resign, but that a letter, dated Paris, was received from him two weeks ago by Judge Noah Davis, in which he said he expected to be back before Christmas and take his place, as usual, on the Bench of the Eupreme Court.

He stated in the letter that, owing to a relapse of He stated in the letter that, owing to a relapse of sickness, he was defaused from returning as soon as he expected, but he should certainly be nome in time to have his name assigned on the husnoss of the Supreme Court term. It will be Governor Tilden's duty to make the assignment, and as nothing has been furnished him in the shape of charges against the Judge, his course toward him will be the same as toward the real. The teeling for the most part in judicial circles is decidedly intolerant of Judge van Brunt's retaining his position on the Bench of the Supreme Court. A formal resignation of his post is deemed the only wise and satisfactory method of getting out of the difficulty in which he is shaced.

ABANDONED HER CHILD.

A child, eighteen months old, was found in a pitiable sondition in a vacant room at No. 9 Mulberry street,

Progress Toward Civilizing the Indians.

THE BLACK HILLS PROBLEM.

The Removal of the White River Sioux to the Missouri Urged.

Seizure of the Gold Country by the Government Hinted.

PENSIONS AND SUBSIDIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1875. The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior gives the following interesting statements of facts:-

PUBLIC LANDS. During the year endsog June 30, 1875, 7,071,271% acres of public lands were sold or otherwise disposed of; 26,077,531 acres were surveyed, leaving yet unsurveyed 1,154,471,762 acres.

INDIAN APPAULS.

In relation to the Indians the Secretary says :-

of 19.0077.301 acres were curveyed, heaving yet us arreved, 1,134,171.

In relation to the bodians the Secretary myst—
The general situation of the Indian service may be regarded as encouraging, and growers has been made policy. Wherever all the elements of success have been available, the result has clearly virialized personnel of the indians service may been available, the result has clearly virialized personnel of the indians service and the increased interest taken by both agents and Indians in the acquisition of indestruly purpose, and Indians in the acquisition of the indians to prepare for themselves more comport, and the indians to prepare for themselves more comported that indians to prepare for themselves more comported that indians to prepare for themselves more comported than indians to prepare for themselves more comported than indians to prepare for themselves more comported than indians to prepare for themselves more comported to the indians to prepare for the temperature self-section of the Indians to prepare for the composition of the Indians to prepare to the Indians to States. It is also true, as a general proposition, that treaties should be maintained inviolate, and the Indians protected in their rights thereunder. But for two years the government has been appropriating about \$1,290,000 for the substatence of the Stoux of various tribes, which amount is a gratuity that the government is under no legal obligation to give them, and for which it receives amount is a gratuity that the government is under no legal obligation to give them, and for which it receives no compensating advantage. The amount thus appropriated is live per cent per annum of \$25,000,000, which the government is giving without an equivalent. This amount must be annually gives them for some years to come, or they will starve. It is submitted, therefore, under these circumstances, for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be justifiable and proper to make future appropriations for supplies to this people contingent on their relinquishment of the gold fields in the Black Hills and the right of way thereto.

JURISPRUDENCE OVER INDIAMS.

cold fields in the Black Hills and the right of way thereto.

JURISPRUDENCE OVER INDIASE.

The suggestions of the Commissioner in regard to Indian civilization, the modification of the homestead laws for the benefit of the Indians, and turning over the Indians in the States of New York, Michigan, Wisconsia, and a portion of those in Minnesota to the control of the States in which they live, are deserving of the careful attention of Congress, as being steps in advance upon the question of Indian management, his remarks upon the necessity of law for the punishment and protection of the Indians are also of importance, as tending in the same direction. The condition of the Indian Territory south of Kancas has not changed during the year, and will not materially change for the better until some steps are taken to give its inhabitants a more efficient government. The necessity for the establishment of courts of justice therein for the urtal of all offences against persons or property becomes more pressing year by year, and the reperty becomes more pressing year by year, and the whole question of legislating for that Territory is respectfully but argently pressed upon the attention of Congress.

whole question of legislating for that Territory is respectfully but argently pressed upon the attention of Congress.

It would be beneficial to the Indian service, in my opinion, and would tend to promote its efficiency, if the laws preventing the detail of array officers for civil service were so lar modified as to allow their employment in the Indian service at the discretion of the President, in case of emergency. Such a change would place at the disposition of the Executive a corps of disciplined, incelligent officers, whose familiarity with the entire Indian country and the needs of the service would render them invaluable in an emergency such as has arisen during the present year, and such as is liable to arise at any time in the arctiment of large bodies of wild Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior now holds in his possessien, in trust for various Indian tribes, bonds of the United States and of several of the States the par value of which is about \$5,000,900. Authority has been conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, by Indian trades and acts of Congress, to invest the proceeds of the sales of lands ceeded to the United States by Indian tribes. The authority so given to invest, as trustee, seems to have been construed as implying also the authority to hold such securities in possession by the Secretary of the Interior in trust, and he now holds such stocks and bonds to the amount of \$4,107,516. Whether the right to hold those securities is conferred by the laws and treaties referred to or not, I recommend that the necessary legislation be made authorizing their transfer to the Treasurer of the Interior, as its accurates will responsibility and daty not in any way bomogeneous to she general duties of the office and place the bonds where all such waituables should be kept.

The co-operation of the religious bodies having in charge the duty of nominating Indian arents has been harmenious and astatisfactory, and they have evidently been careful in their selection of proper men f

positions. THE AGENCY PRAUDS.

The commission which was appointed during the year to investigate the management of sfairs at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies made some valuable suggestions in their report, in which I cannot refrain from concurring. In segard to the necessity of laws for the protection and punishment of Indians they say:—

say:-The criminal laws of the United States should be extended The criminal laws of the United States should be extended over the reservations, and when an Indian outside of a reservation shall commit an offence he should be made subject to the police and oriminal laws of the State in which such offence is committed. Some form of territorial policy should be established for their government when the number and compactness of their population would render such an organization proper. The individuality of the Indian as a member of the community should be recognised, and the about diction of tribal sovereignty in which that individuality is now merged should be abolished Courts should be organized for the administration of justice over such territory. The individual ownership of property should be encouraged under temporary restrictions on allenation, and the privileges of citizenship made accessable upon such terms as good policy

THE INTERIOR. [may prescribe. The evils that result from the absence of previsions alles this are approxed. Community of preporty is likely to industry, enterprise and divillation, and exemption from legal responsibility for erine has stimulated depredation, robbery, nurders and assassination. In regard to the inspection and delivery of supplies

We nave already recommended that officers be detailed for the inspection of beef and beef cattle at the Indian agencies, and, for reasons similar to those already mentioned in that connection, we recommend that all inspections of Indian goods except annuity goods, the inspection of which is provided for by treaty) and supplies at the points of purchase and shipment, at terminal points of railread transportation, and at the agencies, before the articles pass into the possession of the agents, be under the exclusive charge of the Commissary General of the Army. We believe that such a system would not merely serve as a salutary check on contractors, freighters and agents, but would be of great use in satisfying the public mind that the service was fully and faithfully performed. It would seem desirable that a cory of the reports of all such inspections should be transmitted, through the proper channels, to the Indian Office.

They also recommend:—

That in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of

They also recommend:—
That in accordance with the provisions of the trenty of 1868, army officers be detailed to inspect all issues of annuity goods, and that all inspections of Indian supplies and beef be made under the direction of the Commissary General of the Army. That a carefully devised system of accounts, uniform for all agencies, be established, with the mode of issuing and seconnting for all articles definitely prescribed. That the agencies, differing greatly as they de in the amount of intelligence and capacity required so conduct them, be so graded as to establish for the most important ones salaries sufficient to secure the services of thoroughly trained and competent men. That all future legislation for the Indians, and all dealings with them, be based upon the policy of bringing them as rapidly as possible under the same law which governs all other inhabitants of the United States.

On June 30, 1875, there were 234,821 names on the pension roll of the department, whose pensions annually aggregate the sum of \$26,289,519. Of these 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,478 of whom were invalids and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids and 1,784 widows, &c., and 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 widows—a total of 234,821 pensioners.

for the year were \$773.485; leaving net earnings, \$987.021. The indebtedness of the company is \$14.346.090. On the 23d day of August last you accepted a section of this company's road, twenty miles, making 130.26 miles of the main line. By the twenty-third section of the act of 3d March, 1871, incorporating

making 130.26 miles of the main line. By the twenty-third section of the act of 3d March, 1871, incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa Pass, by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad, at or near the Colorado River. One hundred miles of this line have been completed and accepted, fifty miles of which were accepted by you on the 11th inst.

Northern Pacific Railroad stock to the amount of \$100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 202,326 shares of \$100 cach have been issued. No new surveys and no change of line of road have been made. The amount received from passengers during the last fiscal year on the Pacific, Dakota and Minnesota divisions was \$178,391; the amount received from freight transportation on those divisions for that period was \$371,003; carnings, \$905,041. The operating expenses for the year were \$501,489; net earnings, inclusive of mall carnings on the Dakota division, \$103,502. The indebtedness of the company is as follows.—First mortage bonds, \$30,207,500; hand warrant bonds and script issued for interest, \$753,090; floating debt, mainly notes of the company, \$683,000; total, \$31,643,500. No report of the Atlantic and Pacific Company has been received.

**Texas and Pacific Railway stock to the amount of \$40,000 (100,000) is authorized by law of which \$1,000.

Texas and Pacific Railway stock to the amount of \$40,000,000 is anthorized by law, of which \$1,600,000 has been issued. Its indebtedness is as follows:—Cap-tal stock issued, \$1,600,000; six per cent gold construc-\$60,000,000 is anthorized by law, of which \$1,600,000 has been issued. Its indebtedness is as follows:—Capital stock issued, \$1,600,000; six per cent gold construction bonds issued, \$10,003,000; seven per cent currency land grant bonds issued, \$9,252,000. Debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, \$200,885; floating debt, \$333,200; entire indebtedness, \$23,812,806. The recepts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1875, were from passengers, \$23,681; freight, \$741,791; express service, \$11,407; mail, \$23,749; teiegraph, \$7,073; reutals, \$71,134; miscellaneous, \$2,243; total, \$1,360,862. The expenses for the same period were, for conducting transportation, \$239,719; motive power, \$204,975; maintenance of way, \$224,571; maintenance of cars, \$70,253; general expense, \$44,300; total, \$702,889; leaving net earnings, \$568,073. There are \$256 miles of this road in operation, 6 miles thereof having been completed since last report; 100 miles are graded, bridged and ued, ready for the iron. On the 9th of August last you accepted those portions of this road extending from Marshall to Texarkana, Ark, and from Sherman to Brookston, Texas; the act of 22d June, 1874 (18 Stat., 197), having declared said portions to "be deemed and taken to be a part of the said Texas and Louisiana, from Marshall to Texarkana, ark, and from Sherman to Brookston, Texas; the act of Congress incorporating said company and of the supplements thereto." The company's assets are as follows:—326 miles of constructed and equipped road; 160 miles of partly constructed and equipped road; 160 miles of teigraph line, \$21,319,295; bills and accounts receivable. \$64,284; cash on hand, \$12,411; material on hand, \$83,161; total, \$21,479,086.

Benver Pacific Railway and shall he

of the company to that date was \$2.512.530.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The results of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories conducted during the past season by Messrs. Hayden and Powell, under the direction of this department, will, it is believed, equal in interest and importance those of any previous year. In addition to the practical knowledge thus obtained of the characteristics and resources of extensive sections of our territorial domain, the survey has performed timely service in making selections of fossils, Indian curiosities, prehistoric relics. Ac., for a more complete representation of such objects, in connection with the collection now in the Smithsonian Institution, at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

POISONED BY A TEAPOT.

Dr. C. L. Smith, of No. 123 East 118th street comnunicated to the Twelfth precinct station house last night that a family named Fahey, consisting of a mother and seven children, living at No. 437 East 113th street, had been poisoned. Police Surgeon Thomas visited the house of the Faheys and ascertained that the poisoning had been occasioned by boiling tea in a copper bottomed teapot, which had not been properly cleaned. Antidotee were admittatered and the patients are new not of dancer. THE BROKEN BANKS.

THE GERMAN UPTOWN SAVINGS BANK SUS-PENSION-A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE TRIED AVENUE BANK.

The announcement made, exclusively in yesterday's HERALD, of the sudden collapse of the German Uptown Savings Bank fell like a thunderbolt on depositors who still had money in the bank. It appears, how. ever, that there has been all the year a feeling of doubt as to the solvency of the in stitution. Since last January over \$1,000,000 have been drawn out of the bank by depositors. The counts, as furnished in January in the sworn statement depositors to be then about \$2,000,000. Now th amount stands at \$835,000, as stated yesterday. At the president, a report was submitted to the Trustees by a committee of seven, consisting of Henry Claussen, Jr John D. Crimmins, Antou Hein, A. Michebacher, S. O. A. Murphy, A. J. Kapp, and Adolf Levinger, to the effect that they had made a thorough and exhaustive examination, with the result stated below:—

ASSETS.

New York city bonds, market value.

Yonkers city bonds, market value.

17,510
Yonkers city bonds, market value.

Alabama eight per cent bonds, market value.

Call loans, secured by United States and New
York town bonds, &c.

Real estate, yielding an annual rental of
\$10,300, exclusive of banking rooms.

15,000
Office furniture, sales and Extures.

15,000
Bonds and mortgages.

473 031 Bends and merigages. Cash on hand Cash on deposit in bank Accrued interest and rents.

Surplus. \$25,423
THAT THIS STATEMENT WAS EMPLY COOKED UP
for the occasion is now proved beyond question, for
there is no mention whatever made of the North and
South Carolina bonds or of the bonds of the Selma,
Marion and Memphis Railroad, while at the same
time the bank building was put down at a valuation of
\$180,000, a price which could not be obtained for it.
The policy, too, which allowed such a bailding to be put
up at the extraordinarily high price of \$206,000, at
which it is charged on the bank books, is a doubtful
one. The depositors are inclined to press, it is said,
for some further light on this matter. The bank can
scarcely have paid out \$400,000 since October
27, which is the difference between the above statement and the value of the securities and assets now on
hand. There has been no depreciation in the value of
the securities now held, so that, from any point of
view, the publication of such a statement cannot be
looked upon as other than a gross fraud upon the unfortunate and innocent depositors. At the very time
that this Committee of Trustees certified to their
brothren in the Board and the depositors (hat
there was a surplus there existed an actual
and palpable deficiency which they must
have discovered if they had made the
examination of the assets they purport to have made.
If they did not examine them, and knew nothing of
the deficiency, then they failed in their duty and are
none the less guilty. The following are
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—
Christian Schwartz, Henry Clausen, Jr.; Charles E.
Kugler, Charles Schaffner, A. Michelbacher, Charles
Huber, Louis Jordan, Adolf Levinger, Anton Helm,
Francis Geiger, R. G. L. Diefenbach, A. Joseph Kapp,
S. O. A. Murphy, Henry J. Burcheli and John D. Crimmins.

The Bark Superintendent, Mr. Dewitt C. Ellis, was
at the bank office vesterday but Mr. Clausen was not

S. O. A. Murphy, Henry J. Burcheil and John D. Criminis.

The Bank Superintendent, Mr. Dewitt C. Ellis, was at the bank office yesterday, but Mr. Clausen was not in, and no action was taken. They will meet to-day and determine what shall be done. There is but little doubt that a receiver will be at once put in.

In addition to the other doubtful assets with which the bank has been saddled is the item, charged above, of \$15,000 for furniture and fixtures. This includes two immense iron safes built into the wall. One of these is in the office occupied by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Christians Schwartz, the ex-President of the bank, is President. The actual details of the present assets have not yet been obtained, but it is believed that it will only be by most careful management of the securities that the depositors can hope to get a dividend of about eighty cents on the dollar.

Judge Westbrook, on Friday last, appointed Mr. S. H. Hurd to be Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Eank, vice Carman, removed. On the same day Mr. Hurd filed his bond for \$150,000 as a security that he will properly administer the duties of his office. His bondsmen are Messrs. Nathan Seeley, Edward Z. Law. rence and B. H. Nichol. The order for his installation was forwarded to the Sheriff's office yesterday morning, and, in accordance with its terms, Dep Sheriff McGonegal accompanied Mr. Hurd Sheriff McGonegal accompanied Mr. Hurd to the bank, formally served the judge's order on Mr. Carman, and installed Mr. Hurd in office. A short consultation was held between the outgoing and ingoing receiver, and it was finally arranged that Mr. Carman should hand over the assets, books and other effects to Mr. Hurd to-day at twelve o'clock.

g. Mr. S. H. Hurd, it is generally acknowledged, is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been accustomed. He is a good accountant, and has been accustomed to the handling of large sums of money. He was until lately the manager and treasurer of Barnum's Hippodrome Company, and is a son-in-law of P. T. Barnum.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The examination in the Third Avenue Bank case was continued at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court before Judge Duffy. Only one witness was examined. James T. McCleiland, a cashier in a broker's office in James T. McCleiland, a cashier in a broker's office in Wail street. He testified that he took a memorandum of sales in January, 1874, of Louisiana levee bonds to the amount of \$100,000. They brought twenty cents on the dollar. In the same year 5,000 Alabama eight per-cent bonds brought forty-five cents on the dollar. Louisiana State bonds in the same year brought thirty-five cents. The last interest on the levee bends was paid in September, 1873. The Alabama bonds paid interest in November of the same year. The sales referred to were all private. The examination was again adjourned until next Thursday. next Thursday.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Herman A. Curiel, importer of wines at No. 95 Beaver street, who assigned to Morris Gershel about three weeks ago, has liabilities amounting to \$8,435 13. The nominal value of his assets is \$15,322 87, but their real worth is stated to be only \$1,000 William E. Shults, fruit dealer, of No. 263 Washington street, who assigned last week to Alonzo Morrison, has \$5,148 13 of liabilities; assets, \$12,268 60; actual value thereof. \$3,275.89.

\$5,148 13 of liabilities; assets, \$12,268 66; actual value thereof, \$2,276 82.

William Muller, who recently assigned to Henry Walsh, has liabilities amounting to \$2,903 01. His assets are not much over \$2,500. Bonds have been filed by the assignee to the amount of \$3,500.

Following close upon the failure of Kranskopf & Gunsen, amounced in yesterday's Herald, comes that of J. Seligman & Son, also a large hosiery firm, of No. 342 Broadway. They have made an assignment to Louis Felinging.

elneimer. Morris Levy has also made an assignment to Bernard

BANK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventh anniversary of this society was celebrated at Association Hall last evening. The attendance was very large and of a most respectable charac ter. Mr. E. H. Pullen, of the National Bank of the Republic, presided, and delivered an address highly culogistic of the society and its aims. Mr. O. D. Baldwin president of the association, read the annual report, from which it appears that the total number of members s 1,047, an increase of twenty-nine since last year is 1,047, an increase of twenty-nine since issiver; dues and assessments received for the year, \$12,051, paid on account of deceased members, 1875, \$9,716. There is in trust for disabled members \$1,200; expenses for the tweive months, \$1,174.45. The permanent fund has reached \$51,070, while the total revenues are \$67,952.63. Donations received since last report, \$1,565. The Rev. John Hall, D. D., addressed the assembled clerks at length. He gave them his notion of the right ideal of life, and forcibly and characteristically commended industry and integrity, personal goodness and personal religion to them, saying that with them as their guides they might not be rich, but their lives would be most satisfactory and successful. and successful

DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE. Yesterday forenoon a squad of police officers from the First precinct, Brooklyn, were called upon to quell a threatened disturbance among laborers on Woodruff & Robinson's docks, foot of Joralemon street. It appears that a few days ago some of the men who work along the river front went "on strike" -men who had along the river front went "on strike"—men who had been employed at the warehouses about the Atlantic Docks. The strikers demanded an increase of pay from tweaty to twenty-five cents per hour. The employers refused to accede to their demand. On Woodruff & Robinson's docks the workmen refused to go out on strike, which so enraged their fellow laborers that the latter threatened to beat them, and were about to carry out they threat when the police appeared and saved the steady workers. The strikers were driven off, and a guard was left to protect the men at work.

WORK FOR THE CORONERS.

The deaths of the following persons were reported at the Coroners' office yesterday:—Henry Baestmann, aged twenty-nine, of No. 103 Washington street, of deirium tremens, at Bellevue Hospital; George Atkins, three months old, at 270 Eighth avenue; Edgar Shears, of Oriental avenue, East New York, who was crushed between two trucks in a marble yard in Iwentieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Otto Hoffmeister, at No. 413 West Thirty-sixth street; an unknown man, who fell from his truck on the corner of Ninetieth street and the Boulevard, died at Believue Hospital; Catharine Kirk, of No. 32 Park street, who was run over by a stage, at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, on Monday might.

GERMANY.

The Intended Journey of the Crown Prince to Philadelphia.

"UNSER FRITZ" OR HIS SON PROBABLY COMING.

A German Squadron to Accompany a Hohenzollern.

DIPLOMATIC AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

After the report of the intended voyage of the Crown Prince of Germany to America has been for some weeks diction, a telegram of Reuter's Agency from Potsdam announced the other day "on good authority" that the Crown Prince had never had any intention of visiting the United States. I have reason not to attach too much belief to this assertion, for I know from persons in constant attendance on His Imperial Highness that he has repeatedly expressed his wish to visit the International Exhibition in Philadel phia, after having seen those of London, Paris and Vi-enna. This desire was first semi-officially uttered by the Prince at the dinner given by him in Potsdam last summer in honor of the officers belonging to the American squadron visiting the German waters. In his the progress of the works and displayed great interest in the details of the enterprise, not forgetting at the time to mention the importance of a worthy representation of Germany at the Exhibition. He certainly also did not leave unnoticed the great difficulties that would attend his putting into execution his visit to the United States next summer. Above everything, the greatage of the Emperor, whose days, notwithstanding his apparent vigor, might be suddenly approaching their end, rendered a visit beyond the ocean a matter of grave consideration for the heir to the German crown. These reflections will be found man Empire does not sufficiently provide for

THE APPOINTMENT OF A REGENCY in the event of the sudden death of the sovereign and the impossibility of his successor to ascend the throne immediately.

nevertheless, did not seem insurmountable to the Crown Prince, so that the above mentioned despatch caused some surprise in generally well-informed circles. Even leading German papers, as, for instance, the Weser Zeitung, &c., doubt the validity of the contradiction, and believe it only to have been published to afford the Crown Prince liberty of action, and to prepare the American people for disappointment in case at the last moment, reasons of state, the expedition must be abandoned The sympathetic welcome signified by the American press as in store for the Crown Prince in case of his arrival produced general satisfaction here. Especially your article of the 27th of October to the "Coming Prince," was extensively reproduced by the German press as a proof of the sincere friendship which for a century has bound together the German and the American people. If the Crown Prince should be really prevented from inspecting the Exhibition it seems at least probable that he will send his eldest son,

PRINCE PRIEDRICH WILHELM, now studying at the gymnasium in Cassel, accompanied by his tutor, to Philadelphia. The Prince, confirmed last year, will be seventeen in January, there fore about the same age as the Prince of Wales when he visited the United States for the first time. The young Prince is said to devote himself to his studies with great ardor and justify the greatest hopes. appearance, of the purely German type is very winning. Unfortunately his left arm, which, in spite of all medical skill, was paralyzed at his birth, is entirely unfit for use. In order to place the representatives of the imperial family in Philadelphia in especial relief, a squadron is being prepared for the purpose. As American men-of-war have frequently visited German har bors-viz, the monitor Miantonomah and the tender Augusta in 1866, and the frigates Franklin and Alaska, under Rear-Admiral Worden, last summer, it seems advisable to the Imperial Admiralty to offer a similar courtesy to the American Republic. The squadron will therefore, proceed to America, even though the Crown Prince or his son should relinquish the project. The names of the vessels chosen for the purpose are not yet known. In navy circles, very enproposed journey.

after a short adjournment, owing to the want of bills prepared by the government, began yesterday the discussion of the imperial budget. The estimates calcu lated by the government have, on the whole, received the consent of leading parties. Dissatisfaction is only expressed at the introduction of two new tax laws proposed by the government, to cover the deficit of \$4,000,000, a rather small sum in com parison with the large amounts of revenues and expen-ditures estimated. There is but little prospect of the new government impositions on beer and 'Change operations being adopted by the Reichstag. The majority have agreed the deficit can be balanced by a reduction of expenses, especially in the navy department, which has still \$11,000,000 granted in former years at its disposal. In the course of to-day the supplement to the penal code will be laid before the Reichstag. The bill, in spite of considerable ameliorations introduced by the Federal Council, is nevertheless so full of reactionary tendencies that liberal parties, without disavowal o their principles, cannot possibly give their consent. Prince Bistnarck, who took a prominent part in the preparation of the bill, will personally under take its defence in the Reichstag. His arrival from Varzin, his Pomeranian Tusculum, where he has spent the entire summer, is expected this evening. His health, in spite of absence from State duties, is said to have improved but little; indeed, his nervous irrita bility has increased, and even the gout is so aggravated in his right leg that the free use of the limb is materially impaired. Under such circumstances it is feared the Imperial Chancellor will be but little able to check the opposition of the Reichstag to the proposed revision of the penal code. A great affliction has also been lately sustained by Prince Bismarck in his family.

COUNT WEND BU BULENBURG. a young promising member of the Foreign Office, who for some time has been in close intercourse with the Chancellor, and in whom was placed such confidence that he is now engaged to Prince Bismarck's only daughter, Countess Marie Bismarck, was taken ill of typhoid fever during his stay in Varzin. After the illness had somewhat abated a relapse ensued, which leads to the entertainment of fears of serious consequences. The young countess, with her two brothers, betrothed, and has affectionately devoted herself to his care. Prince Bismarck is anxiously concerned at the severe illness of his future son-in-law, and receives daily despatches on his condition. Nearly simultaneous with the return of Bismarck to Berlin Prince Gortscha koff is expected for a few days on his journey back to St. Petersburg. It is asserted this meeting was already previously arranged, the two statesmen feeling the ne ssity of personally interchanging their ideas on the complications in Turkey. The policy of Germany has been till now directed toward maintaining the friendly understanding between Austria and Russia, and promoting a combined procedure of the leading European governments. The apprehensions of war manifested, especially in England, are considered here as highly exaggerated Till now all Powers have been unanimous in upholding the status quo in Turkey and demanding from the Sublime Porte reforms for her Christian populations. The separation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina from Turkey has not yet been touched upon from any quarter, and no intention of se doing ems to be really entertained. Prussia, particularly, has given positive assurance that she can by no means, under the present circumstances, promote the inde pendence of the insurrectionary territories. THE AMERICAN MINISTER,

Mr. Bancroft Davis, who some time ago took a long leave of absence, has proceeded with his family by way of Italy to Egypt, and he will in all likelihood have landed at Alexandria, Mr. Bancroft Davis.

having passed the whole summer in Berlin or the charm ing seaside place, Heringsdorf, on the Baltic, will, it is expected, only return to his post at the commencement of January. During his absence the First Secretary of Legation, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, officiates as Charge d'Affaires. Snortly before his departure Mr. Bancroft Davis gave a musical soires to which the elile of Berlin were invited. On this occasion Mr. Pratt, a young American composer, appeared for the first time before a German public, whose undivided applause he speedily gained by his compositions and mas terly play on the piano. Mr. Pratt is a native of Chicago, is scarcely thirty years of age, and has already studied some time in the States and at the conservators um of Professor Kullak in Berlin. His compositions do not exactly belong to the German school, but more to the French one represented by Mehul, Auber and Meyerbeer. It is to be hoped Mr. Pratt will during the season give more extended circles the opportunity of appreciating his talent. In the soiree at the American Minister's, Fraulein Brandt, one of our most prominent artists in the Royal Opera, was also a performer as well as your country woman, Miss lic. Miss Hauk, whose failure in Paris some years ago was chiefly owing to the foolish "puffing" of her manager, has made wonderful progress and when playing last spring at the Opera in Berlin she received a brilliant offer for an engagement at the Royal Theatro. During her sojourn in Moscow and Vienna Miss Minnie Hauck studied socealously and has so completely overcome her former faults, that she may be reckoned among the most eminent artistes in Europe and has probably a brilliant career in prospect. At the Opera here she has undertaken the manifold roles of Pauline Lucca, certainly not without some difficulties with Mme. Mallinger, who seems not unreasonably to dread the ascending star. The soirce at the Legation was the first the Americans do not appear to be very numerous here this season nothing has yet been heard of the preparations for celebrating Thanksgiving Day. Perhaps on account of Mr. Bancroft Davis' absence the customary festival will not take place or will only be ob served privately. On the 25th inst. divine service wil be held in the American chapel. The Thanksgiving address will be delivered by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson who has chosen as his subject "The Materialism of Lucretius and the Theism of Paul;" which suits the nature of man as a being of grateful affections, ol patriotic devotion and of humanitary aims and hopes? Dr. Thompson, who has lately returned from Gas gow, where he took a leading part in the enti-Vatican meeting, intends giving a course of lectures this winter on the history and development of the United States, in order to increase the sympathy of Germans interested in the Centennial Exhibition and place in a proper light the American people, so frequently mis-

After long DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS

the Imperial Chancellor has just issued an enactment of particular importance for Germans residing in the United States. According to the imperial military laws put into force last year, Germans who, after becoming American citizens had again taken up their abode in Germany were liable to military service. this decision induced frequent recriminations the Chancellor has acceded to the wishes of the United States, and signified that such persons as by reason of the convention concluded with Germany in January, 1866, are considered American citizens, but who, nevertheless, by a two years' stay in Germany, have renounced again their naturalization in the States, shall, before being drawn into military service, be questioned whether they intend remaining in Germany and subjecting themselves to military duties or leaving the country in a short period.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

GENERAL GRANT RENOMINATED BY THE METHO-DIST PREACHERS-SIGNIFICANT REMARKS OF BISHOP HAVEN.

The Methodist preachers and the Methodist Sunday School Union held a joint meeting on Monday last in the Temple street Methodist Episcopal church, Boston, the Rev. L. B. Bates presiding. After devotional exercises, Professor William Wells, of Union College, was introduced to address the meeting. He spoke on the subject of "Bismarck and the Papacy," reviewing at length the train of circumstances which led to the rupture which exists between the German government and the Papacy. He declared that to the school system of Germany more than to any other earthly thing belongs the honor of the German success. In concluding he warned the people of the United States of the danger which is threatening them and their free institutions from the Papacy.

which is threatening them and their free institutions from the Papacy.

Bishop Gibert Haven, in accordance with an invitation extended by the preachers' meeting a fortnight ago, addressed the audience on the condition of the South. He said that there was one class of people in the South who had been recognized as a nationality by the Pope, and they would welcome his followers to those shores; but the race freed by the people of the North will never strike a blow against constitutional liberty. Bishop Haven said that there is to be a TREMENDOUS POLITICAL BATTLE this year, beginning with the election of a democratic Speaker of the national House of Representatives. He said that the ministers of Boston are in the field of battle; their words are reported and the Southern papers comment on them. The question is, "Shall the Northern people rule the nation?" "Shall the Puritan or the cavalier be the rule?" "Shall beston or Charleston be the centre?" The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only institution in the South to-day that represents the American nation. You must, he said, stand by your Church. There are in the South nearly 300,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who Know what they believe just as well as the people of New England, and better. are in the South nearly 300,000 members of the Methodiat Episcopal Church who know what they believe just as well as the people of New England, and better. They appreciate liberty and those who gave it to them; they never will be betrayers, and let the people of the North never betray them. The malcontents of the South know that they were defeated by one man; that man is President Grant, and if the people throw him over at the command of politicians they will rue it. Pray, brethren, that PRESIDENT GRANT MAY HE RE-ELECTED.

Pray for the true people of the South, and you will find that thus you will be able to keep down the kindred threatening powers, the slave power and the power of the Papacy.

the Panagy.

The Rev. Dr. Sherman, of Brooklyn, moved that the meeting vote that they had heard the sentiments advanced by Bishop Haven with great pleasure and hearty approval. This motion was unanimously adopted. All opposed were invited to rise, but not one person rose. There was great applianse.

STRANGE EFFECT OF TRUE LOVE.

A YOUNG MAN WHO IS DEPRIVED OF HIS LADY LOVE ENDANGERS THE LIVES OF RIS AS-

A lively young gentleman rejoicing in the name of William F. Croft fell in love some time ago. It was deemed prudent by the parents of the young lady to protest against any matrimonial alliance with this insbing gallant. The young lady, who is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a highly respectable citizen, was sent abroad, and Mr. Croft, on learning the sad news, indulged in some of that beverage which inebriates but seldom cheers. Naturally imaginary wrongs arose in his mind, and what between blighted hopes, and, doubtless, indifferent whiskey, he formed resolutions which unfortunately assumed a somewhat serious aspeck. On Saturday night last, or, more properly speaking, on Sunday morning, when Mr. Croft, who had, as is alleged, an ancient grudge against a Mr. De Courcy, is alleged, an ancient grudge against a Mr. De Courcy, proceeded to the rooms of a jovial association knows as the Concord Glub, though the surrounding neighbors will henceforth be apt to believe that harmony is not a feature of the institution. Three o'clock in the morning was the hour at which the would-be bridegroom sought his adversary in the elegant and refreshing apartments of the "Concord," and discovering a crowd of acquaintances indulging in a modest game of "draw," as the saying goes, made his bow in a somewhat belligerent style. A moment before he had met Mr. De Courcy on the stairs and pointed a pistol at his head, but one of the members of the club who chanced to come in at the time fortunately stayed his arm. Mr. De Courcy left, and Mr. Croft, as already stated, proceeded up stairs in no pleasant frame of mind. There again

no pleasant frame of mind. There again
got the better of him. His remarks to his fellow members at play were not at all rational, and from all accounts his absence, just then, would have been a relief. Unhappily Mr. Croft was in possession of a dangerous weapon, which he took occasion to flourish, and one of the young gentlemen present, who, it is said, had a full hand at the time, came near to passing in his "chips." Matters were so arranged, however, that Mr. Croft was removed, yet not before the assistance of the police was called. Mr. Croft then exercised his limbs and escaped arrest, but heroically surrendered himself on Monday morning to the police authorities. Justice murray allowed him to go on parole, to appear yesterday afternoon for examination. Judge Murray, being engaged at Special Sessions, was